there is a widespread desire for some- the United States should have made a thing different to be attained, no one knows how.

"Multitudes of people are neglecting their own affairs and distressing themselves over the shortcomings of others It is a prevailing state of mind. It is an epidemic. It will run its course like other epidemics, and some day the world will realise that the cure is for each man to go to work himself. Then the high cost of living will go down.

"Our business as a pany is to address ourselves with cheerful courage and confidence to the public problems demanding solution and to bring our country back to normal. It is not to put the country back where it was without prafiting by the leasons of these without prafiting by the leasons of these wonderful years, but it is to bestabwonderful years, but it is to bestabwonderful years, but it is to bestabwing the effective control of the analysis in the world rests, and we must do his in the world rests, and we must do his in the world rests, and we must do his in the world rests, and we must do his in the world rests, and we must do his in the world rests, and we must do his in the world rests, and we must do his in the world rests, and we must do his in the world rests and enforcement of law."

"A congress of all nations should be the speaker said. While a political called to consider and declare what of other epidemics, and some day the honest substance it ought not

Three Great Things to Be Done.

justans they lead can be reduced inestablishment of an effective budget system, under which Government will obliged to start with its resources in

order to determine its expenditures.
"A second thing to be done is to secure executive departments that will stop urging and a Congress that will atop appropriating money for things which need not be done now, or need not be done so expensively, or need not The present Congress has done well. It is, however, very difficult for Congressional committees to cut down the expenses of a vast and complicated business like that of the United States Government without assistance from the heads of the depart-ments and of bureaus.

"A third thing that can be done is to revise the system of taxation and to diere is a great variety of subjects, but make some serious changes in it indi-cated by experience of its effects."

The men who framed the present reve ceal their dislike for the successful business concerns of the United States and that they meant to take away as much of their money as they possibly could.

#### High Cost of Living and Tariff.

"It is time," he declared, "for the Republican bystander to ascertain how far these war revenue taxes are really paid through the cost of living by every one tho eats and wears clothes.

Passing to the tariff, Mr. Root firm spoke of the fact that we had become a great creditor nation, and it was to our interest to facilitate the production and trade of Europe. It followed that the new tariff law must be framed to meet the new and difficult problems presented by these changed conditions, framed so that American industry will not be ruined and so as not to destroy the export trade of Europe.

"More important than all," said Mr. Root, "is the necessity that we shall restore our republican form of govern-ment, with the liberty of the individual citizen preserved by limitations upon official gower, and put an end to the dictatorship which we created in order to carry on the war.

Peace has come in fact, if not technically, but the war powers of the Exbrought to an end. It is not a simple thing, for new conditions have been created which should be dealt with at the same time by new statutes adapted to the conditions of peace and subject to the limitations upon power of our

to be served. One, to restore the habit of freedom. It is dangerous for a people to acquire the habit of bowing to powe withut limits. They soon become sub-servient, and then character essentia. to freedom degenerates. The other is to stop a multitude of interferences, illjudged although well meant, with the natural course of business through which alone natural laws can operate to re-

### Wilson's Defiance Criticised.

The President's defiance of the authority of the Senate to advise upon the covenant of the League of Nations and to give or withhold its consent to the ratification of the treaty containing it was an assertion of the right to continue the same autocratic power, the speaker said. He said he would have despised the Senators if they had yielded their honest opinions to Executive threats. He honored them for the courthreats. He honored them for the courage and fortitude with which they had maintained the authority of the Constitution. No man ever lived who could be trusted to negotiate a complicated and important treaty without having his work tested by the independent judgment of men who were not direct parties to the negotiations. to the negotiations.

Discussing Article X., Mr. Root said:
"Two things seem plain. First, the sense of justice and the independent and uncontrolled power of the United States to throw its weight whenever oc-casion arises in favor of what it deems to be right in the affairs of the world is the greatest single influence toward that justice among nations which is the essential requisite of peace, and such an agreement as this (if observed) would rob the world of that influence, because the United States would be bound by this formula to act irrespective of its judgment that the times of the contract o ment at the time.

"Second, there is a practical certainty that if the United States entered into such an agreement it would not observe it. No human power can bring the people of the United States into a war unless at the time when they are called upon to fight they believe the cause to be just and worthy of sacrifice. If the occasion for acting under Article When it came did not appeal to the judgment and sympathies of the people of the United States it would be impossible to comply with the agreement, and the worst possible thing for the neace of the world would happen, that

Would Batify Treaty Quickly. "It seems clear to me that in the i terests of the world's peace, which all America desires to promote, this treaty ought to be ratified with the reservations of the Senate, and that withou those reservations in their fair and

not by generalities but by species of the of law.

Thrift stood first on the list of act.

Thrift stood first on the list of act.

"A congress of all nations should be act."

"A congress of all nati

"The extre effects of the possession of arbitra power are seen in the Mr. Root continued: "With a party in power free from responsibility for defending the mistalm and bad methods which are to be returned, three great things can be done.

First, the vast mass of presented in Such a way twefnment to exercise of the president's own selection is offence and that the exercise of the heads of partments without consulting the possession of arbitr power are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which is a published on the possession of arbitr power are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which is a published on the possession of arbitr power are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which is a published on the possession of arbitr power are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which is a published on the possession of arbitr power are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which is a published on the possession of arbitr power are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are to be reduced things can be done.

First, the vast mass of pures through the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraordinary tors of the President as which are seen in the extraord

Questions Vital to Na n's Life.

"One result of the war of the universal unrest which hand of the has been to force upon the lowed it democracy a series of questimerican involve the very life of the which added Mr. Root. "These questiation." from widely different causes a arise presents its own special problems on the deportation of discipline of seddished the deportation of discipline of seddished the relations of capital and life. added Mr. Root. "These questiation," from widely different causes anaise presents its own special problems and in the presents its own special problems and its destination of immigorable destination of immigorable destination of discipline of sedies, and its aliens, the relations of capital and is under the new conditions, the relation of organized labor to the public, the companized labor to the preservation of public health, security for the life to controlling class; and ordinary strike should be drawn by law. "Inseparably connected with the right of control by the governing people is the demands in the subject to the control of the people by law prohibit organized the people of the dominating class. The demands are just, and for enforcing them of the community and opportunity for the pursuit of happiness by its members. It with power unrestrained the design of the establishment of a competent and impartial tribunal and for the entable of treating all of them would be drawn by law.

"Inseparably connected with the right of control by the governing people is the demands in the control of the subject to the control of the subject to the control of the demands in the people by the governing people is the demands in the control of the people by the governing people is the demands in the control of the people by law prohibit organized the people by law prohibit o the method of treating all of them must depend upon a clear conception of what our system of government is and what we mean it to be. Our Government rests upon certain very simple ideas."

The three things necessary to maintain the Government, Mr. Root said, were universal opportunity for educa-tion; that the governing body should recognize its responsibility for justice; that there should be real opportunity for the individual to better his condition and that of his family by industry and thrift.

Describing the soviet form of governnent of Lenine and Trotzky, Mr. Root ment of Lenine and Trotaky, Mr. Root said we here would no more be gov-erned by a class of laborers than by a class of aristocrats, but we must not ignore the threat of the Boleheviki to overthrow all democratic governmenta.

The nearest reference to the Socialist

controversy in Albany was this: "The right of free speech does not include the right to incite crime. Yet we must be careful not to overlook the distinction. Let there be fair hearing and let no expression of mere difference of opinion-however radical or distastefu be punished

"One of the things the Republican party has to do, apparently." Mr. Root added, "is to clear a lot of Bolsheviki or sympathizers with the Bolsheviki out of the public offices of our Government."

### Rights of Labor and Public.

From this Mr. Root swung into the labor problem, saying in part: "It is not enough to teach American-ation. If the principles of our Government are to be maintained they mus be applied. It is hopeless to teach them unless we practise them. The relationa between organized labor in the United States and the public call for the definite and conscious application of those prin

ciples in two distinct directions. The first is to assert the control of the whole people of the United States within its field, and the whole people of each State within its field, over matter essential to the life of the community to the exclusion of any class control over

such matters.
"The second is to exercise that pop ular control by making and applying such laws and establishing such institutions of government as to secure jus-tice within the law to the members of every class and calling, so that our system of government will be justified by its works.

its works.

"For many years he American people have been watching and from time to time as individuals taking part in the great struggle for a fair division of the newly produced wealth of the world between the inventors and organizers who inaugurated new enterprises, the capitalists great and small who risked their ists great and small who risked their money and frequently lost it, the la-borers whose toil produced more than ever before, and the consumers who purchased the product which cost less capital and less labor than ever before.

"There has, however, been a change in the character of those economic struggles. The massing of the population in cities where millions are dependent from day to day for their food and water, and heat, and light, and health, and safety, upon the uninterrupted operation of great business enterprises for production and transportation, has brought a new point of application for the force of the strike.

## Real Meaning of Great Strikes.

"The effective threat of a general coal strike, or a general railroad strike, is not that if such and such demands are not complied with the coal companies or the railroad companies will cease to make profits. It is that if such and such demands are not compiled with millions of Americans will be deprived of things necessary to their existence. The demands may be right or they may be wrong. Whether they be right or wrong the people of the country who are dependent upon the continued operation of those industries must in some way order to save their lives, unless the

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Prominent Figures at G. O. P. Convention.



Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt (on left) chatting with Senator Wadsworth (on right) before opening of convention.

The question is not of form. It is of substance. It is Who exercises had power of government, the people of class? If it be the class which tim while it will doubtless be for a less brutal bere in purpose the time. profess brutal here in purpose than the goverlat of Lenine and Trotsky, the same lent will be in its essence the majors will be a class control over the through established and maintained

through established and maintained fear of ar of actual physical injury, and pestid and hunger and darkness chinery upe, the stepping of the ma"If we a which life depends."

of our Goveto maintain the principles of our Goveto maintain the principles and the people by principles now we must apply those principles now we must apply those are a self-got this situation. If we govern and not ting people we must not attempt to soverned. We should against his will, the any man work to take away the should not attempt

makers of the demands rejent or are preservation." No man and no set of ontrolled. men can justly claim the right to under-"This situation presents with startling take the performance of a service upon American popular government is to continue, or is to be changed into a class
dictatorship.

forcement of its decisions.

"The present methods are as irrational as private war among citizens who go Berger said that "in order to be able to armed with deadly weapons to compel shoot some day," the Socialist party compliance with what they deem to be must have control of the Government their rights and privileges. It can be He stated that in the final conflict is dealt with only as private war has been large part of the capitalist class would dealt with, not by acquiescence, not by be wipel out, and concluded: "The ballot prohibition sione, but by prohibition accompanied by adequate remedies in lieu

At the time Berger made the stateof private compulsion.

the profits, in the regulation and in the his own view of the possibility of armed control. These new rights carry with them new duties. There is no such them new duties. There is no such thing as a right without a corelative said:

new power thus acquired to limitations methods, and that the minority will subfor the safety of the community. The
mit when we are in the majority, as we
right of labor to combine and organize
submit now when we are the minority.

"While we anticipate a peaceful gew power thus acquired to limitations for the milety of the community.

Whoever approaches the task with unselfish purpose will find that it in-volves no denial of legal right or social volves no dealal of legal right or secial justice, but the just application of the ancient rules of the dommen law, and the essential principles of civil liberty; and it is a fair prophecy that when the voice of the American democracy has asserted through effective action its just u.s. Not Justified in Entering Wanness of approximant, no one will acpower of government, no one will accept the decision more loyally than the liberty loving and patriotic men who make up the great body of organized labor in the United States."

said, even the German unrestricted sub-marine warfare and other outrages not providing cause for what Bocalists would call a "just war." There was no question of national honor involved, he stated, and curtailment of commercial interests did not justify sacrificing livea. Explaining a \$3,000 check which Mr. Conboy had stated was found in the Russian Soviet headquarters in New York, indicating a payment to Mr. Hill-quit, the witness said his bill was for services rendered to the Finnish So-clalist Government and was turned over Following Mr. Root's address committees on credentials, permanent organiza-tion, resolutions and on delegates to the national convention were appointed, one port to-day.

ore the decision to pick Judge Miller as one of the delegates at large friends of Mrs. Florence E. C. Enzpp of Syracuse conducted a vigorous campaign Syracuse conducted a vigorous campaign services rendered to the Finnish So-to have her selected as one of the "Big cialist Government and was turned over Four." Among her adherents were to Mr. Nuorteva six months before there Speaker Sweet and Assemblyman was a soviet government. The latter Fearon. After a day of conferences, became identified with the Russian which ended finally in a caucus of the bureau, which explained how the objects Onondaga delegation, it was decided that was found. The money was not paid, inasmuch as Judge Miller of Onondaga the witness said. The trial will continue to-morrow.

It was felt that the selection of Mr. Arthur L. Livermore as an alternate UNION LEAGUE CLUB at large would give the newly enfran voters adequate representation with the places as district delegates that will go to them in various parts of the State.

## DEBS AS PRESIDENT IS HILLQUIT'S PLAN

Continued from Pirst Page.

had been read by William D. Guthrie, chairman of the committee, put the club he Assembly should manifest their pa riotism in the same way Debs has?" Mr on record as commending particularly those two sections of the report. Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to Fed-Conboy asked.

"I should be very glad if they would," Mr. Hillouit said.

Berger's Views Put Into Record Mr. Conboy read into the statements made by Victor L. Berger declaring that the only salvation for the workingman is direct action, and that the

continued: "Each of the 500,000 Socialist voters and of the 2,000,000 workmen who incithe to us should have a good rifle and the necessary rounds of ammunition in ballot with his bullets if necessary."

private compulsion.

"The new relations of labor to the and it was an untimely and rather pessiindustries in which it is employed point mistic prediction. He paid high tribute in the same direction. Everywhere labor to Mr. Berger as a loyal and patriotic is acquiring rights in its employment, offisen. The statement served as the rights in the business, rights to share in basis for obtaining from Mr. Hillquit

against his will.

to take away the should not attempt to take away the hit to strike. It is labor's great protect the right. All rights are relative. All rights are limited by the nature of the subject the point where it come to strike at the point where it come to conflict with the community's higher conflict with the community's higher conflict with point where it come to strike at the to which they apply.

"The right of capital to combine and ceed upon the assumption that we shall the community's high right of self- organize carries the duty to submit the bring about the change of constitutional

in entering the world war, the witnessaid, even the German unrestricted sub

SUPPORTS ASSEMBLY

Is Approved.

WITHOUT A MOTION Says She Never Has and Never Will Run for Office. "While we anticipate a peacetti change, history may play one of its tricks by foreing us to defend ourselves. History has shown among other things that when the privileged minor, ity is about to lose its privileges it becomes desperate; it tries to obstruct lawful progress, to destroy reforms. In that case it will be up to the majority to defend its rights and in a case of All Factions in Senate Seem Willing to Let It Go

Adrift. The United States was not justified WITHDRAWAL HOPED FOR

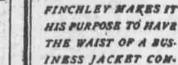
> Members of Ratifying Body Not Eager to Be Put to a Test.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. - The peace treaty fight in the Senate is in the doldrums. Nobody is pressing it and non hody wants to. Some Senators fear the President will withdraw the treaty: John J. Cornwell to-day called a ma-others hepe he will. Substantially all of cial session of the Legislature for Feb. them are praying that something will happen to save the Senate from meeting the lasue.

The first question is: "Will the President withdraw the treaty?" Benators Hitchcock (Ngb.) and Borah (Idaho), advocate and opponent, astonished their friends to-day by agreeing on the answer. Neither believed he would. Senntor Lodge was represented as hoping the President would, but information was not forthcoming whether the Republican lender has serious expectation of such Suspension of Five Socialists

Members of the Union League Club Meanwhile there is a striking loss of at a meeting last night accepted a re-port submitted by the committee on pointerest in the whole struggle. It was hard enough to keep interest alive in a discussion that seemed certain to result litical reform, in which the action of the Assembly in suspending the five So-chittets pending a hearing of the charges against them and the deportation of the Buford's complement of Reds were apin failure to ratify. When the President increased the uncertainty by his reported threat to the Entente Premiers to withdraw the treaty the Senate's tem-perature toward it fell to zero. What A resolution adopted after the report carlier had looked like a waste of time has come to look both a waste of and an excuseless bore. For these reasons the discussion has dropped out of sight and is unlikely to be resumed for some time.

PURPOSE



CORRECT HEIGHT. CUSTON PINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TEPON

FORTABLY DEVELOPED.

AND PLACED AT THE

MRS. CATT NOT AFTER

WADSWORTH'S SEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 .- Mrs. Carrie Chap-

nan Catt will not be a candidate for

the Senate seat occupied by James W.

Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, as sug-

gested by Mary G. Kilbreth, president of the Anti-Suffrage Association at

Mrs. Catt declared to-day that she had

devoted her life to a cause and 'have

accomplished a little good, perhaps without running for office; and so I never shall."

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 19.—The Houn of Representatives of the New Mexico Legislature to-day ratified the Pederal

woman suffrage amendment by a vote of 36 to 10. The Senate passed the

resolution yesterday by a vote of 17 to 5. Gov. O. A. Larrazolo is expected to

sign the resolution Saturday. N Mexico is the thirty-second State

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 19.—Gov.

ruary 27. Among the subjects to be considered in the woman's suffrage amendment to the national Constitution.

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